

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1804.

[No. 1073.]

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,  
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
**RUM**

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap and  
Mould and dipt Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queen's Ware in crates,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which, are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,  
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,  
Serges, Flannels, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silesia do.  
Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Mullin and Mullin Handkerchiefs,  
India Mullins and Table Cloths,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Colour'd Threads, Hats, and sundry other  
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

August 17.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,  
King street,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well  
bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a  
specimen of American paper and printing, which  
will not suffer by a comparison with any book  
printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to  
Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the  
American Company of Booksellers, as the best  
specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual  
meeting at New York last June.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,  
**MEMOIRS**

OF

The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 dol. 75 cts.  
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00  
Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

350 bls. HERRINGS.

For Sale by the Subscribers—350  
bls. well cured Herrings; a quantity of second  
hand Rigging, four new sails for a Brig; a quan-  
tity of Blocks and three Anchors.

30 tierces of Rice,  
50 bales Cotton,  
1200 lbs. Indigo.

63 BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.  
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 26

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in  
the county of Alexandria, district of Columbia,  
a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6  
feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long  
hair which he wears tied, a lack of white hair on  
the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper  
by trade; he has several scars on his arms and  
wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald,  
and several marks from a whip; he is very fond  
of drink and gambling; he took with him a va-  
riety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He  
crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days  
since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as  
he has been very anxious for some time past to  
go to sea. I will give the above reward for  
securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get  
him again, or thirty dollars, with reasonable  
charges if brought home. All masters of  
vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, em-  
ploying or carrying off said fellow at their peril.  
C. F. Whiting.

July 11.

Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman: For one well acquainted  
with Cooking, Washing and House Work gene-  
rally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,  
**FRESH LEMONS**  
And Muscadell and Bloom RAISINS,

by the box or retail,

Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar:  
And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's  
Return,

**REAL HOLLAND GIN,**

EMPTY GIN CASES.

And GLASS WARE assorted.

On Hand, as usual,

Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts,  
Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box  
or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.

ALSO,

Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish,  
for family use.

Abel Willis.

August 20.

## FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day  
received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig  
Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r  
Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,

3000 Oranges,  
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,  
49 boxes Muscadell and Bloom Raisins, by  
the box or retail,  
Fresh Lemons,  
Cherry Wine of a superior quality,  
And real Holland Gin.

Has always on Hand,

A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY  
GOODS, &c.

The above articles are all in fine order,  
and of excellent quality.

Aug. 22.

## PROPOSALS,

For Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-  
scription of

The Harbour of St. John's,

IN

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the in-  
habitants; the government and trade of that  
important British island; concluding with sun-  
dry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

Established there—well worthy the attention of  
those merchants who are shippers to foreign  
markets.

By a person who resided there three months of the  
last Winter.

TERMS—The work shall be printed on fine  
paper, and on delivery, subscribers to  
pay Four Shillings.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

July 12.

## To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the sub-  
scriber on Wolfe street, having every conveni-  
ence for a genteel family, with a large produc-  
tive garden; the situation healthy and the house  
remarkably cool in the summer season. For par-  
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

June 23.

## A Tan Yard for Sale,

In a good situation in the country to purchase  
Hides or dispose of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,

8,000 do. Cocoa,  
20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,  
20 bags of Cotton,  
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,  
20 hds. Molasses,  
20 hds. Holland Gin,  
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,  
10 pipes London P. Madeira  
8 do. old Port  
4 do. P. Tennesse  
15 qr. casks Sherry, and  
4 pipes Bruffels  
3 hds. green Copperas,  
4 hds. Roll Brimstone,  
2 hds. Madder,  
2 hds. Allum, and  
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different  
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery  
Line.

May 29.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall,  
offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his  
STOCK on HAND, consisting of a handsome se-  
lection of

## DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season. All persons  
having claims against him are requested to present  
them for settlement, and those indebted to him  
will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE

At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,  
(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NANKEENS,

165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
2 bales Sannals,  
2 do. Baftas,  
1 do. Emertys,  
1 do. blue Gurrahs,  
1 do. India Chintz,  
2 sacks Sago  
1 bag Hops,  
94 Birch Floor Mats,  
3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco  
and Leather Shoes,

ALSO ON HAND,

Fifteen bales of India Cottons,

Consisting of

6 bales Baftas,  
5 do. Emertys,  
4 do. Sannals,  
1 do. Cassans,  
30 pieces Black Satin,  
2 sets Tea China,  
Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco an lea-  
ther shoes,  
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,  
1 cask Mariner's Compasses,  
20 coils Cordage, assorted,  
24 bags Pepper,  
40 bls. Beef No. 1. and  
A large quantity of red Seal Leather.

June 4.

## JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York  
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES  
consisting of

Gunpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Peko, Padia,  
Pouchong and  
Com'n Souchong

## TEAS

Of the latest Impor-  
tation and parti-  
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,  
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,  
W India and Sugar House Molasses,  
Choice old Madeira,  
Particular Teneriffe,  
Sherry,  
Bruffels,  
Lisbon,  
Malaga and  
Port

## WINES.

Claret in small cases,  
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,  
Old Jamaica Spirits,  
Antigua,  
St. Croix, and  
St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,  
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,  
Best Sallad Oil,  
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-  
stone.

Rosace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,  
Mcayenne and black Pepper,  
Alpice, race and ground Ginger,  
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,  
Dixon's Mustard,  
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,  
Best Chewing Tobacco,  
Spanish Segars,  
Pearl Barley and Rice,  
Short assorted,  
F and FF Gunpowder,  
Single and double Battle do. in papers and  
cansisters,  
Gun and Pistols Flintz,  
White and brown Soap,  
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid  
himself out for the supplying of private families  
and in consequence thereof taken every pain,  
possible in the selection of his goods, to flatter  
himself from their superior quality, and the low  
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-  
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please  
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

## FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG DOLPHIN,

JOSHUA BANGS, Master,

Will sail on Sunday next,

For freight or passage, apply to the master on  
board, at Lawrafon and Smoot's wharf, or to  
Lawrafon and Fowle on said wharf.

August 27.

d6c

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Columbia,

burden about 500 bls.

Thos. R. Gardner, Master;

Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,  
Fifteen puncheons

High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop

LITTLE JIM,

Thomas V. Butler, Master;

burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Passage  
apply to the captain on board at Merchant's  
Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,

King street,

Who has for Sale,

Berberon Gurrals,  
Nimposakic Coffas,  
Chittabully Baftas,  
Champore Coffas,  
Jantally Mamoodys,  
Johanna Lawns,  
Table Cloths,  
4th proof Jamaica Rum,  
Country Gin, and  
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25.

For Freight or Charter,

To the WEST-INDIES,

The Schooner

SPARROW,

GEORGE COLEMAN, Master;

Burthen from 7 to 800 bls. Apply to the master  
on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

Aug. 21.

For Freight or Charter,

To EUROPE or the WEST INDIES,

The fine, fast sailing

Brig RACHEL,

JOHN GUTHRIE, Master;

Burthen 1200 bls. in complete order for sea.

Apply to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Aug. 21.

## For CHARTER,

The fine, new American

Ship ORB,

Captain FARLEY,

About 450 hogheads burthen;  
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to  
any port in Europe, and can proceed immediate-  
ly. For terms apply to.

William Hodgson.

Aug.

The Ship United States,

arrived at Liverpool on the 7th June,  
having a passage of 27 days from the  
Capes, and was preparing for the re-  
ception of FALL GOODS for Alexandria and  
George Town. We expect her early in Septem-  
ber and wish to provide a return cargo for Liver-  
pool; but if this cannot be accomplished, we  
will take FREIGHT for Cowes and a market,  
or direct to a port in Holland. We request an  
early application in order that we may give her  
dispatch as a regular trader.

We want to purchase 30,000 white  
oak barrel Staves.

Ricketts, Newton and



**JUST RECEIVED,**  
7 the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the  
Subscriber,  
**48 boxes Muscadell and Bloom**  
**RAISINS,**  
**70 Jars of OLIVES—all in fine order.**  
I. SIMMS.  
Aug. 20.  
**Alexandria Bank Shares**  
FOR SALE—apply to  
**James Patton.**  
Aug. 20.  
**Smithfield Bacon Hams.**

THE subscriber has just received 2000 lbs. of  
Smithfield BACON HAMS, consisting in the  
greatest part of nice small Hams of from 6 to 12  
pounds weight.—An assortment of Liverpool  
**STONE WARE,**  
consisting of jugs, pitchers, and pickle pots of  
different sizes.  
**Abel Willis.**  
Aug. 23.  
FOR SALE,  
**Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond**  
**Manufactured Tobacco.**  
Apply to **Wm. OXLEY.**  
June 18.

**LOST,**  
A keg of SPRIGS, brought by the  
Sloop Unity, captain Haad, from Philadelphia,  
and consigned to Messrs. Libby, Carne & Slade.  
They were landed on Vowell's wharf, on or  
about the 18th May last, and we suppose the  
drayman has taken them by mistake to some  
other place, as Libby, Carne and Slade did not  
receive them. Whoever has the said cask will  
oblige by informing the subscribers.  
**M'CLean and Winterberry.**  
Aug. 23.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE SALE of a part of Major**  
**Thomas Velt's LAND,** advertised in this paper,  
was postponed until Wednesday the 5th day of  
September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the  
sale will again commence on the premises, near  
the lands of Mr. Jonah Thompson.  
This tract will be sold in convenient LOTS,  
some of which are, in point of situation, equal  
to any in the vicinity of Alexandria.  
**Richard M. Scott,**  
**Francis Peyton,** } Com'rs.  
**Amos Alexander,**  
August 23. dds

**Valuable Real Property and**  
**Household Furniture,**  
FOR SALE.  
I will sell at Public Sale, to the  
highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the  
29th day of September next, that  
**HOUSE**  
and Improvements, at present occupied by my fam-  
ily, with the whole of the LOT on which the  
said House stands, containing two acres, bounded  
on the West by Washington street, and on the  
North by Orange street. This property is in  
a very handsome part of the town, and will an-  
swer both for a town and country house. Part of  
the lot is occupied as a garden, which is exten-  
sive and in a high state of cultivation.  
**ALSO,**  
My Household and Kitchen Furni-  
ture—consisting of tables, chairs, beds and bed-  
ding, bedsteads, book case, a quantity of books,  
bureaus, chests of drawers, one Coach and Har-  
ness, &c. &c.  
This property will positively be sold on that day  
for what it will bring, to satisfy a debt claimed  
from me by **William Hepburn.**  
**John Dundas.**  
N. B.—The Houses and Lot will  
be disposed of at private sale, if a reasonable offer  
should be made for them at any time before the  
29th day of September.  
Aug. 23. dds

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
On the 6th day of September next,  
at the dwelling house of the late Captain John  
Hedges, deceased, on Ch. pawamie, near Dum-  
fries, will be sold on a credit of twelve months,  
at public sale, to the highest bidder, two tracts of  
**LAND,**  
situate in Prince William county, containing  
about twelve hundred acres, of good quality,  
well timbered and improved, with a large pro-  
portion of it low grounds suitable for meadow.  
**ALSO,**  
About twenty five likely Slaves, and  
all the other personal property of the estate of  
the said Hedges.  
Bonds and approved security, together with  
a mortgage on the land, will be required of the  
purchasers.  
The land will be sold in large or small quan-  
ties, as may be most likely to produce the best  
price.  
**Itham E. Hedges,** } Ex'ors.  
**Seth Botts,**  
July 21. dds

**From the (PHILA.) REGISTER.**  
"In a period of Peace and Prosperity," as Mr.  
Jefferson's paper, the National Intelligencer,  
styles the present time, we deem our duty to  
apprize the merchants and the seafaring citi-  
zens of the United States, that there are cer-  
tain rights, or, more properly speaking, cer-  
tain wrongs, which belligerent nations claim  
to exercise over the persons and property of the  
citizens of neutral states.—And we consider it  
indispensable to give publicity to those pre-  
tended rights, as we are convinced that there  
is no species of robbery or violence, which the  
most licentious freebooter could commit against  
our citizens, that would be repented by the  
present administration, if such resentment tend-  
ed to shorten their stay in office.

They are sensible that a state of war would op-  
erate their dissolution, as they neither possess  
credit to command the resources that would be  
required in such an exigency, nor talents to  
apply them with due effect, if they could be  
obtained. Hence every wrong and indignity  
will be suffered to avoid the alternative.

Let any man, who doubts this statement, ex-  
amine the conduct of the administration in ev-  
ery disputed point that has occurred since their  
accession to office, and he will be satisfied of  
its truth.

Let him look at the late refusal of Spain to ratify  
a convention, which had been agreed on be-  
tween the two nations, and by which our citi-  
zens were to receive indemnity for spoiliations  
to a large amount.

Are our merchants again to be offered up on the  
altar of the government's convenience?

Is there one solitary instance, in which the pre-  
sent administration have had the candor, by  
proclamation, to prescribe the duties of our citi-  
zens toward the belligerent powers—or the  
courage, by effectual remonstrance, to assert  
the much injured rights of the American peo-  
ple?

**THERE IS NOT ONE.**

The lacerations of the Lion and the Tyger are  
inflicted with a force, which may not always  
be resisted, but the kick of the Jack Ass up-  
braids, while it bruises, the mortified and in-  
dignant sufferer.

**[EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTER.]**  
**MARITIME RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENT NA-**  
**TIONS.**  
**RELATIVE TO NEUTRALS.**

**THE** case of the Maria, Swedish mer-  
chantman, lately heard in the Court of Ad-  
miralty, before Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, be-  
ing in all its circumstances, (except the in-  
cident of an actual engagement taking place)  
similar to that of the Danish convoy lately  
captured, and the question being of the  
highest importance to this country, and  
most likely to be decided by that *ultima ratio*  
to which recourse must of necessity be  
had, when the law of nations is violated,  
we think it will gratify our readers to pre-  
sent them with an extract from the judg-  
ment of the Court of Admiralty.

Having stated the case of the Swedish  
ship, the learned Judge proceeded to reason  
upon it as follows:

"The actual state of the fact, being as-  
certained, it is proper for me to examine  
what is the legal statement, in other words,  
to what considerations are neutrals justly  
subject, according to the law of nations;  
for which purpose I state a few principles  
of that system of law which I take to be in-  
controvertible.

"1st. That the right of visiting and  
searching merchant ships upon the high  
seas, whatever be the ships, whatever be  
the cargoes, whatever be the destinations,  
is an incontestible right of the lawfully com-  
missioned cruisers of a belligerent nation.  
I say, be the ships, the cargoes, and the de-  
stinctions what they may; because till they  
are visited and searched, it does not ap-  
pear what the ships, or the cargoes, or the  
destinations are, and it is for the purpose  
of ascertaining these points that the neces-  
sity of this right of visitation and search ex-  
ists. This right is so clear in principle  
that no man can deny it who admits the le-  
gality of maritime capture; because if you  
are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient  
enquiry whether there is property that can  
legally be captured, it is impossible to cap-  
ture. Even those who contend for the in-  
admissible rule, that *free ships make free*  
*cargoes*, must admit the exercise of this  
right, at least for the purpose of ascer-  
taining whether the ships are free ships or  
not. The right is equally clear in prac-  
tice; for practice is uniform and universal  
upon the subject. The many European  
treaties which refer to this right, refer to it  
as pre-existing, and merely regulate the ex-  
ercise of it. All writers upon the law of  
nations unanimously acknowledge it, with-

out the exception even of Hubner himself,  
the great champion of neutral privileges.  
In short no man in the least degree conver-  
sant in subjects of this kind has ever, that  
I know of, breathed a doubt upon it.

"The right must unquestionably be ex-  
ercised with as little of personal harshness  
and of vexation in the mode as possible;  
but soften it as much as you can it is still  
a right of force, though of lawful force—  
Something in the nature of civil process  
where force is employed, but a lawful force  
which cannot lawfully be resisted.

"2dly. That the authority of the sove-  
reign of the neutral country being interpo-  
sed in any manner of mere force, cannot le-  
gally vary the rights of lawfully commis-  
sioned belligerent cruisers; I say legally  
because what may given, or be fit to be given  
in the administration of this species of  
law, to considerations of comity, or nation-  
al policy, are views of the matter which,  
sitting in this court, I have no right to en-  
tertain. All that I assert is, that legally, it  
cannot be maintained, that if a Swedish  
commissioned cruiser, during the wars of  
his own country, has a right by the law of na-  
tions to visit and examine neutral ships, the  
king of England being neutral to Sweden,  
is authorised by that law to obstruct the  
exercise of that right with respect to the  
merchant ships of his country. I add this,  
that I cannot but think, that if he obstruct-  
ed it by force, it would very much re-  
semble, (with all due reverence be it  
spoken) an opposition of illegal violence to  
regal right. I am not ignorant that a-  
mongst the loose doctrines which modern  
fancy, under the various denominations  
of philosophy and philanthropy, have  
thrown upon the world; it has been within  
these few years advanced, or rather insinuat-  
ed that it might possibly be well if such a  
security were excepted. Upon such unau-  
thorised speculations it is not necessary for  
me to descend: the law & practice of nations,  
I include particularly the practice of Swe-  
den, when it has happened to be belliger-  
ent, give them no sort of countenance; and  
until that law and practice are new mo-  
delled in such away as may surrender the  
known ancient right of some nations to the  
present convenience of other nations (which  
nation may perhaps remember to forget  
them, when they happen to be themselves  
belligerent) no reverence is due to them;  
they are the elements of that system, which  
if it is consistent has for its real purpose, an  
entire abolition of capture in war—that is,  
in other words, to change the nature of ho-  
tility, as it has ever existed amongst man-  
kind, and to introduce a system of things  
not yet seen in the world, that of a mili-  
tary war, and commercial peace.

"3dly. That the penalty for the violent  
contravention of this right, is the confisca-  
tion of the property so withheld from visi-  
tation and search. It is a principle, not  
only of the civil law, (on which great part  
of the law of nations is founded) but the  
private jurisprudence of most countries in  
Europe—that a contumacious refusal to  
submit to fair inquiry infers all the pen-  
alties of convicted guilt. Conformably to  
this principle, we find in the celebrated  
French Ordinance of 1683, now in force.  
Article 12, "That every vessel shall be  
good prize in case of resistance and com-  
bat;" and Valin, in his smaller commen-  
tary, p. 81, says expressly, that although  
the expression is in the conjunctive, yet  
that the *resistance alone is sufficient*. He  
refers to the Spanish Ordinance in 1718,  
evidently copied from it, in which it is ex-  
pressed in the disjunctive, "in case of re-  
sistance or combat." And recent instances  
are at hand and within view, in which it  
appears that Spain continues to act upon  
this principle. The first time in which it  
occurs to my notice, on the enquiries I have  
been able to make, in the institutes of our  
own country respecting matters of this na-  
ture, except what occurs in the Black Book  
of the admiralty, is in the order of Coun-  
cil 1664, article 12, which directs, "That  
when any ship meet withal by the Royal  
Navy, or other ship commissioned, shall  
fight or make resistance, the said ship and  
goods shall be adjudged lawful prize."—  
A similar article occurs in the Proclama-  
tion of 1672. And it is observable that  
Sir Robert Wiseman, then the King's Ad-  
vocate General, who reported upon the ar-  
ticles in 1673, and expresses a disapproba-  
tion of some of them as harsh and novel,  
does not mark this article with any obser-  
vation of censure. I am therefore war-  
ranted in saying, that it was the rule, and  
the undisputed rule of the British Admir-  
alty. I will not say that rule may not have  
been broken in upon in some instances by  
considerations of comity or policy, by which  
it may be fit that the administration of this  
species of law should be tempered in the  
hands of those tribunals which have a right  
to entertain and apply them: for no man

can deny that a state may recede from  
extreme rights, and that its supreme coun-  
cils are authorised to determine in what  
cases it may be fit to do so, the particular  
or title, than what the state itself would  
possess under the same facts of capture.  
But I stand with confidence upon all the  
principles of reason—upon the distinct au-  
thority of Vattel—upon institutes of the  
great maritime countries, as well as those  
of our own country—when I venture to  
lay it down, that by the law of nations,  
as now understood, a deliberate and con-  
tinued resistance to search, on the part of  
a neutral vessel to a lawful cruiser, is fol-  
lowed by the legal consequence of con-  
fiscation."

**From the BOSTON CENTINEL.**  
**THE COLLATION—No. I.**  
**Politics—Sentiment—Pleasantry.**  
**GEORGES CADOUAL—The Royalist.**

THE French revolution has developed  
many extraordinary characters in the vari-  
ous grades of life: Men capable of the first  
virtues and the blackest crimes: Men of  
the most degrading pusillanimity, and of  
the most heroic constancy.—Of the latter  
is the hero of this sketch.

GEORGES CADOUAL was the son of a far-  
mer who kept a mill; and at the com-  
mencement of the French revolution, was  
a royalist from conviction, he openly avo-  
wed his predilection and flew to arms to de-  
fend the laws of his sovereign against the  
arms of their enemies. His enterprises were  
on record. The revolutionists, unable to  
conquer him, and his intrepid followers,  
made peace with him. But he never dis-  
avowed his loyalty. He was a Bonaparte,  
without Bonaparte's selfishness. He wish-  
ed the establishment of an Imperial family,  
but he did not wish that family to be his  
own. His wishes were the directors of his  
actions. He pursued open force to effect  
what, Bonaparte, by secret intrigue and o-  
pen force succeeding in effecting—a change  
of government. His means were not com-  
mensurate with his object. He was arrest-  
ed; but the Lion fled not from his pursu-  
ers, and it was not until he had killed one,  
and wounded several of the spies that beset  
him that he was secured. He was impris-  
oned, but dungeons and chains had no  
power over his mind. His serenity never  
left him; and his loyalty was his fellow pri-  
soner. When, according to the French  
Criminal Code, which compels a man to  
furnish evidence against himself he was  
examined before the Judge of the Tribunal,  
as to his name and circumstances; he an-  
swered, unhesitatingly, that his name was  
Georges Cadoual, that his age was 35,  
that he had neither property nor residence;  
that he came to Paris to attack the First  
Consul by force of arms; that his object  
was to put a Bourbon in the place of the  
First Consul; that this Bourbon was Louis  
XVIII; that the Count d'Artois was to have  
come to Paris to direct the operations in  
which he expected the countenance of the  
French people; that he had large sums of  
money at his disposal, which he had secret-  
ed; and that the attempt was to be made  
with muskets, &c. similar to those of the  
guards of the First Consul. He refused to  
name the places of his residence, because  
he said he would not add to the number of  
the victims. He denied having any con-  
cert with Pichegru or Moreau; or that he  
had been employed or paid by England.  
He was a Royalist from sentiment. In pri-  
son he was the same; in as good spirits as if  
at perfect liberty. He prayed regularly twice  
a day, and forgot not to offer up supplica-  
tions for his Majesty, Louis XVIII, and  
at every meal drank the King's health, and  
the speedy restoration of royalty. He bit-  
terly execrated Republicans and Republi-  
canism, as tyrants and tyranny; and he never  
failed to call Bonaparte an Usurper.—  
He amused himself in his hours of relaxa-  
tion in singing loyal songs, and uttering  
sarcasms on sanctulottism. He refused any  
legal assistance on his trial, and wrote a  
long letter to Louis XVIII, and others to  
the French Princes (not the new ones) in  
which he poured out his whole soul for their  
success, and the happiness of France. He  
eat regularly four times in twenty-four  
hours, and when he could get good wine,  
drank two or three bottles of Burgundy a  
day. He viewed his fate as inevitable;  
but he shewed by his whole conduct an utter  
contempt for death—he asked only to  
be shot. Whenever he spoke to his guards  
he called them citizen rebels.

The Paris papers, say, notwithstanding  
the fanatical incorrigibility of Georges the  
Emperor Napoleon has ordered that he be  
treated with the same kindness as the rest  
of the prisoners, and allowed from his pri-

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as much wine as he desired, and of the 1st quality. At the last dates the tribunal had sentenced him to death, but over such a man as Georges despotism has no power. The worst it can inflict is death; and death to him in the cause of royalty was a consummation devoutly to be wished. We have not heard of his execution; and it will furnish a singular article in history, should an Emperor execute a man for his attachment to royalty.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, August 28.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Nostra Senor del Carmen, arrived at New-York, from Porto Rico, informs that a vessel had arrived there in 28 days from Corunna, with advices of the Prince of Peace (the Spanish Minister) having fled to England, whether he had previously deposited considerable sums of money; and that his precipitate flight was occasioned by Bonaparte's making a formal demand of the king of Spain that this minister should be given up to justice as a principal actor in the late conspiracy against the external safety of the French Republic.

In the schooner John, arrived at New York, from St. Thomas, came passenger Madame MARIA-LOUIS TOUSSAINT, widow of the late General Toussaint Louverture.

MOREAU.—It has been announced in the Paris Moniteur, (the government paper) that this General has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Pergignan, followed by his consort; and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The general it is said has no intimidation of this arrangement; and had just furnished his apartments in the Temple. When he was on his trial he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the court, he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed.—Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the Empress Josephine and her daughter. (Paladium)

Captain Barber, arrived at New York, from St. Thomas, informs us, that two privateer brigs, each carrying 18 guns and 150 men, are cruising under Spanish colours off the north side of Porto Rico, and in the Mona Passage. They are fitted out at St. John's, Porto Rico, and rob every vessel they board. On Sunday the 29th July one of them took a brig belonging to Philadelphia, bound from St. Domingo to St. Thomas with coffee, and ran her on shore at the north-east end of Porto Rico; the crew were sent to St. John's.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE observations of every day must serve to convince us, that objects of the most extensive public utility, and institutions calculated to promote the best interests of society, cannot escape opposition and censure, when local jealousy or individual interest can see, or fancy it can see herein an operation unfavourable to its views and wishes.

The attempt made to aid and extend the commerce of the Town of Alexandria, by the establishment of the Bank of Potomac, has drawn from a writer in the National Intelligencer of the 24th inst. some observations upon what he calls the bank mania now prevailing, and much hostile animadversion upon the proposed establishment. He sets out with a quotation from Smith's Wealth of Nations in which that intelligent writer states the origin, the operations and the failure of the Bank of Ayr, in Scotland, and displays the misconduct of the company and those radical defects in the institution which produced their bankruptcy. If the writer had attended more closely to those observations, he would have found that they were but little applicable to our proposed establishment; he would have found that the plan of the Bank of Ayr, was more similar to that of the proposed bank at Annapolis, that its money was let out upon landed security to farmers and projectors, and the loans made for a long time; and by perusing a little further the author from which he quotes, he would have been enabled to discover, that it is

from the operations of commerce alone, that banks can expect an efficient support, and that it is in aid of commerce that they can be rendered most useful, most profitable, and most safe.

"The coffers of the bank so far as its dealings are confined to such customers, (i. e. merchants) resemble a water pond, from which though a stream is continually running out, yet another is continually running in, fully equal to that which runs out; so that without any further care of attention the pond keeps always equal, or nearly equally full. Little or no expence can ever be necessary for replenishing the coffers of such a bank." Page 378, 1st Vol. Phila. Edr.

But when a bank is conducted upon different principles, when the money is lent out upon mortgages and for a long time, Mr. Smith observes, "The stream which is in this case continually running out from its coffers is necessarily much larger than that which is continually running in, so that unless they are replenished by some great and continual effort of expence, those coffers must soon be exhausted altogether." Of this latter description was the Bank of Ayr which failed, but not of this description will be the Bank of Potomac; from the improvements in the agriculture of our western countries and from the opening of the river Potomac, a rich and extensive commerce will swell the stream flowing into it, while the stream flowing out will remunerate the benefit, and impart to commerce, in its turn, an additional extent and vigour.

The author of the aforesaid publication is not, however, singular in his fears of danger from the too great multiplication of banks; those fears were equally prevalent in Great Britain at the time of the publication of "The Wealth of Nations"—Mr. Smith speaks thus upon the subject—"If banks are restrained from issuing any circulating bank notes, or notes payable to the bearer, for less than a certain sum, and if they are subjected to the obligation of an immediate and unconditional payment of such bank notes as soon as presented, their trade may with safety to the public be rendered in all other respects perfectly free. The late multiplication of banking companies, in both parts of the United Kingdom, an event by which many people have been much alarmed, instead of diminishing, increases the security of the public. It obliges all of them to be more circumspect in their conduct, and by not extending their currency beyond its due proportion to their cash, to guard themselves against those malicious runs, which the rivalry of so many competitors is always ready to bring upon them." Here we have indeed important testimony in our favor, and with much pleasure do I adduce the opinions of this very intelligent author to quiet the fears of those who apprehend danger from the extension of the banking system in our country, in addition to which I must observe that there appears to me to be one check which must ever operate to prevent its being carried to a dangerous extreme, which is, that whenever the profits are so lessened by the increased number of such establishments, as to reduce the price of stock to par, or less than par, then no new subscription can be filled. I cannot, therefore, see any reason to believe with the writer aforementioned, that the danger of the community is such as to require legislative interference to suppress our establishment, nor do I see any thing in the existing laws of Virginia, or of the United States, to excite alarm in the stockholders. The opinion of the writer that Congress by pledging itself to the Bank of the United States not to establish any other bank during the term of its charter, and thereby bound to suppress any Banking Association which may establish itself within the district, is an opinion which I conceive does not require refutation.

But should we even admit the propriety of legislative controul over bank establishments, and that it would be proper for the state governments to prohibit banks without charters, within their jurisdiction; yet when it is considered, that in the district of Columbia there is no legislative authority competent to incorporate a banking company, during the term for which the charter of the Bank of the United States is granted by Congress, I am induced to think that the peculiarity of our situation claims to be governed by a more just and liberal policy, than to oppose any obstacles to the operation of the proposed establishment. Nor is the time very distant, when we may calculate with confidence upon being able to obtain a charter; in the year 1811, the present charter of the Bank of the United States will expire, when Congress, in renewing it, will have regard no doubt to the

situation of the district of Columbia, and will reserve the right of incorporating banks therein. With respect to the legislature of Virginia, I know of no inducement to operate upon it, to interfere in the business. Alexandria, once a part of their state, is still, and must ever be, the natural market for the produce of an extensive and fertile part of their territory, the citizens of which are too much interested in the commercial prosperity of the town, not to oppose their efforts to any measure, which might be brought forward in the legislature, to injure the circulation of the notes; nor can we readily believe, that the enlightened government of Virginia would descend to such a measure of persecution. It is true the legislature of New-York passed a law for the suppression of the Merchants' Bank, but that measure is known by every body, to have been the result of party animosity; but in our establishment politics and party spirit hold no place; we disclaim all rivalry with the Bank of Virginia; we are solicitous that a branch of that institution be established in our suburbs, the profits of which will not be lessened one cent by the Bank of Potomac. When it is considered that the exports from the town of Alexandria, in the last year, amounted to 1,200,000 dols. every man of information, on such subjects, must be convinced, that the commerce of the town will require the aid, and afford full employment for all the capital of both establishments: Nor can those who are interested in the Bank of Virginia, feel any doubt as to the full employment of their capital, or the extensive circulation of their notes, when they make a comparison of the exports of Virginia and Maryland, for the last year, and the bank capital employed respectively by those states. The report of the Treasury Department shows, that in the last year—

Virginia exported,	7,329,967
Maryland exported,	3,838,396
Difference, - - -	3,391,571

Domestic produce and manufactures.

Thus, while the exports of domestic growth and manufacture, are nearly double from Virginia what they are from Maryland, it will be found that the bank capital of the city of Baltimore alone, is about double the amount of the bank capital of Virginia, including the Bank of Alexandria and the Bank of Potomac. Under those circumstances can the Bank of Virginia entertain any fears for the extent of her circulation or the employment of her capital; or can her friends be persuaded to feel the smallest jealousy towards our proposed establishment, possessing only a capital of half a million? No assuredly: Common sense forbids it.

But it is alledged that a law of Virginia exists, imposing a penalty upon the passage of private bank bills, payable to bearer. Previous to the passage of this law, it had become a practice with merchants and shopkeepers, to issue such notes to an extent productive of much fraud; very many also of such notes, issued by Robert Morris, were in circulation in the state; it was to counteract the evils apprehended from this system, that the aforesaid law was passed. But I presume that it cannot be reasonably contended, that an individual or company, issuing notes payable to order, would be amenable to the penalties of this law; certainly not—and, in this opinion, the ablest lawyers amongst us have concurred. In opposition therefore to the opinion of the writer on this subject, I must still believe, that the bank notes made payable to the order of the Teller, or any other officer of the bank, will neither infringe the spirit nor the letter of the law.

When the writer roundly asserts that the plan of the Bank of Potomac is quite a novelty, that it is sui generis, &c. I must tell him he is mistaken; when he tells us that he has heard of no bank established without a charter in expectation at least, he may be correct—but if he would extend his enquiries upon the subject, he might hear that of all the numerous banks of Great Britain only one in England and two in Scotland are incorporated, and that in our own country to the northward and eastward of us there are many banks which conduct their business successfully without charters. Indeed a charter can be considered as of little value to a banking company, except as a guarantee from government that its operations shall not be impeded; and in our case I trust we have nothing to fear on that score. The anxiety already manifested by the monied men of the northern towns, to possess themselves of Stock in the Bank of Potomac, must be considered as a pleasing testimonial from those best acquainted with the banking system, of their approbation of the plan and prospects of what our writer is pleased to call "this singularly con-

stituted bank." And notwithstanding the dangerous position in which he has placed it "between Scylla and Charybdis," its friends with confidence anticipate for it a safe and prosperous voyage, profitable to all concerned and beneficial to the community.

MERCATOR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 17, 1804.

"A captain of my acquaintance being ready to sail for your place, I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you of the state of our market, since my last."

"I then had the pleasure of mentioning to you, that our provisions would not be sufficient for the consumption of our town, but till June, and that the prices of flour and wheat had, in consequence, rose considerably: and, indeed, it has proved as I predicted: good wheat has in spite of a considerable importation, been sold at 800 Rs. per algr. and flour at 3000 a 3500 Rs. per barrel, from on board, and I suppose that the prices will fix themselves, through the whole summer, at 700 a 720 Rs. for wheat and about 8000 Rs. for flour, and quick sales cannot be doubted, the remains of our crop being now entirely destroyed by the excessive heat, and the prices neither in the Mediterranean nor in the Baltic are low enough to make undertakings for here advantageous."

"Indian Corn has been so very much in demand, that 600 Rs. have been paid on board and even now it would fetch 500 Rs. from on board."

"Our new vintage promises very much, and salt will be had at St. Ubes at the end of August."

### NOTICE.

THE prodigious number of DOGS, going at large in our streets daily, at this season of the year, has given but a too well founded alarm, for the consequences to be apprehended, if longer permitted; a speedy corrective therefore in the premises seems expedient—I do therefore again require the several constables to be vigilant, and active, in the discharge of their several duties, as it respects those animals, and their owners; and in executing the law upon that subject passed the 5th February 1800, in these words, to wit:—"All owners of dogs shall keep such dogs chained or otherwise confined, and if any dog shall be found going at large, without his owner, the owner shall be subject to the penalty of one dollar. It shall be lawful for any person, and shall particularly be the duty of the constables, to kill and destroy any dog found so going at large without his owner."

The benefit and satisfaction experienced and acknowledged, by those persons who have lately white washed their cellars, ought I think to be a powerful inducement to several others who have not done so; and in my view of this subject, the present state of the weather more than ever appears to require this very salutary operation, the expence can surely be no objection with many for several cellars will not require more time and labour, than what one half dollar or seventy five cents will purchase.

J. Mandeville,  
Superintendent of Police.

August 28.

### Public Sale.

On Thursday the 30th August, at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold on Dunlap and Irwin's wharf, thirty six horseheads of First quality SUGAR, on a credit of sixty and ninety days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marshall.

August 28.

### JESSE MORGAN, WIRE WEAVER,

At his Manufactory, King Street, next door to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield's dry goods store, Alexandria, has the following articles for sale, to wit:

Riddles for wheat, cockle, coal, lime and sand, duto for flaxseed, oats, Indian meal and brick dust; likewise wove wire for cellars, milkhouse windows; forged and shake wire for mills and fans. Also, safe wire or sales ready made.

August 28.

cos;

### Take Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Bloxham formerly by the name of Elizabeth Mallory, has conducted herself in an unbecoming manner, I forwarn all persons from trusting her as I will not be a surety for any debt she may contract after this date.

William Bloxham.

August 28.

34

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton Rag.



## LIFE of General Washington.

SUBSCRIBERS to the life of General Washington are respectfully informed, that the FIRST VOLUME is ready for delivery at the store of  
**JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.**

**King Street:**  
FIVE DOLLARS are to be paid by each subscriber on delivery—that is, one Dollar for the binding this in calf, gilt and Four Dollars in advance for the Second Volume, agreeable to the terms of subscription.

August 21. in the  
**THE PARTNERSHIP OF**  
**William H. & Enoch M. Lyles,**  
IS this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All those indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to discharge their accounts, and those to whom the said firm may be indebted to come forward before either party, and have their claims satisfactorily adjusted.

**WILLIAM H. LYLES**  
Will continue to do business at the old stand, next door to Bennett and Watts's, with the determination of keeping a constant supply of the best selected GOODS—which will be sold at the most reduced rates for CASH.

Aug. 23. c 6t  
**FOR SALE,**  
A very likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 23 years of age, with her male Child one year old. She has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, is a tolerable seamstress, and is well acquainted with the nursing and attending of children. For terms

Apply to the Printer.  
Aug. 6. d3t 2aw

**Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay,**  
**HAVING THIS DAY**  
Entered into partnership under the firm of **Hackley and Ramsay,** offer for sale at their store, corner of King and Pitt streets, near the Washington Tavern, a general assortment of

**Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c.**

Warranted Genuine, viz:  
London particular Madeira, in pipes and half do.  
Lisbon,  
Colmana and  
Malaga

Port of an excellent quality in bottles,  
Medocs Claret, in cases of two doz.  
Loaf, lump and Mucovado Sugars,  
Syrup and Molasses,  
London bottled Porter,  
Jamaica and Antigua Rum,  
Holland and country Gin,  
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,  
White Wine Vinegar,  
Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,  
Fig-Biscuits, Madder, Copperas, Brimstone,  
Salt Petre and Allum,  
English and country Gunpowder,  
Shot, assorted,  
Georgia Cotton,  
Imperial,  
Hyfon Chulung,  
Hyfon,  
Young Hyfon,  
Hyfon Skin,  
and

Souchong, assorted  
Belt Green Coffee,  
Spices of every kind,  
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,  
Leiper's Snuff,  
Spanish Segars of a good quality,  
Baker Salt for table use,  
Pipes in boxes,  
Wrapping Paper,  
Best Salad Oil,  
Stoughton's Bitters,  
Olives,  
Goat Leather,  
Demijohns,  
Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4. d6t eo  
**WILLIAM RAMSAY**

BEING anxious to close his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment.

**TO RENT,**  
The Dwelling House and Store in Prince Street one door east of the house occupied Dr. E. C. Dick, they are both in good repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4. d6t eo

**Land for Sale.**  
WE wish to sell a tract of LAND containing between four and five hundred acres, situated on the Potomac, in Fairfax county, about 3 miles from town, and adjoining General Thompson Mason's. This property in point of elegance of situation, is exceeded by none, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit.

Walter S. Alexander,  
John Luke,  
For the heirs of Phil. Alexander, deceased.

August 13. eo

## BY AUTHORITY.

**Scheme of a Lottery,**  
To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.  
Dolls.

1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
5 do of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do of 500	3,000
10 do of 200	2,000
20 do of 100	2,000
100 do of 50	5,000
250 do of 30	7,500
420 do of 25	10,500
1,500 do of 20	30,000
3,000 do of 15	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number,	250
1 do after 2,000 do	250
1 do after 3,000 do	250
1 do after 4,000 do	250
1 do after 5,000 do	500
1 do after 6,000 do	500
1 do after 8,000 do	500
1 do after 10,000 do	500
1 do after 12,000 do	500
1 do after 13,000 do	500
1 do after 14,000 do	1,000

5,325 prizes 150,000  
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.

15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, 150,000  
N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 200,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each each adventurer a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. eo  
\*\* Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleafants, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

**For Sale, or to Let,**

THAT beautiful seat whereon the subscriber now lives, about half a mile from the town of Alexandria. The Lot contains four acres, on which are erected a handsome dwelling, with piazzas round the first and second stories, a stable and carriage house, beside other out buildings; there are also pertaining to the premises, an ice house, two springs of good water, and a summer and winter fishery. The ground is under good fencing, and the greater part set in clover, and about 40 bearing cherry and peach trees thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the corner of the Diagonal street.

John Duff. eo

**Improved Arable Lands**  
TO LET.

THE subscriber is willing to lease, for a term of years, about 1300 acres of arable land, part of the Mount Vernon estate.

The UNION-FARM tract contains about 900 acres, and will be divided into three tenements, each of which will be accommodated with a dwelling house, quarters, and sufficient barn room. The meadow, containing 60 or 70 acres will be divided into three equal parts, one of which to be added to each tenement.

MUDDY HOLE FARM contains about 450 acres, is divided into six fields, has on it two dwelling houses, quarters a barn and corn house, and will be let to one person or divided into two tenements, as may be most suitable.

Possession to be given as soon as the growing crops are removed, with liberty to the tenants to feed in the autumn. For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence to Nathaniel C. Hunter, manager on the estate. The above farms are from 7 to 9 miles from Alexandria.

Buffrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, May 25. 2aw3w 1aw

**JUST RECEIVED,**

And for Sale by the Subscriber,  
100 pieces brown Russia Sheetting,  
50 do. white do.  
100 do. broad Diapers,  
125 do. narrow do.  
71 do. broad Russia Liens,  
100 bolts Russia Duck,  
50 do. Ravens do.  
2000 pieces Nankens,  
10 chests fresh Hyfon Tea,  
2 tons Cordage assorted.

John G. Ladd.

## TRAVELS IN GREECE

### PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
**THE TRAVELS OF**  
**Anacharsis the Younger,**  
IN GREECE:

During the middle of the fourth Century, before the Christian Era,  
With copious Notes and References.

BY  
**THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,**  
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

Translated from the French.  
First American, from the fourth London edition.  
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greatest splendour. A knowledge of these has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious perusal of writers who have been little solicitous to join entertainment with instruction. The *Travels of Anacharsis*, on the contrary, are so written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a single fact or circumstance, but is supported by the authority of some ancient author. The amazing number of these quotations may, perhaps at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility; but it is to be remembered that, at the same time that they must be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary, even to such readers as can never be supposed to have any intention to consult the authorities quoted; as they clearly shew that such an idea, or such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration, or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from some ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope and plan of the work.

**TERMS.**

I. The first Edition in America of *Anacharsis's Travels*, will be comprised in four Vols octavo.

II. It shall be printed on handsome wove paper and a new type casting for the purpose. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.

The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per set.

IV. There shall be a handsome Map of Greece given with the first Volume, to be executed by one of the best Engravers.

V. Those who obtain ten Subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the same, shall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Press, and shall be finished with all possible dispatch.

Subscriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Charles County, State of Maryland, near Bryantown, a negro man named BAP, about twenty years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, stout, well made fellow, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to, a broad round dark face with small eyes, a hole in each ear, stout thick feet with a large scar upon the top of one of them, his nose turns very much out. Had on and took with him an old pair of naked pantaloons, an ozenburg shirt, an old negro cotton jacket, a short blue coat turned up with red, a pair of striped cotton stockings, a pair of old blue coating trowsers, and a set hat half worn when he left home, but having taken with him clothes of various kinds, he may have changed them. He is supposed to have made for Alexandria or the Federal City. Any person apprehending said negro and lodge him in any jail so that I get him again shall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, in addition to the above reward, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

Masters of vessels and others are forwarded against harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Robert Hagan. eo3t

August 21.

**THE PARTNERSHIP OF**  
**Thos. Clagett and Thos. H. Clagett,**  
Late traders under the firm of *Thomas Clagett and Co.* expired on the first day of the present month. All those having claims against them are requested to bring them in, and all those indebted to them are also requested to make immediate payment to *Thomas Clagett*, who is fully empowered to settle the same.

Thomas Clagett,  
Thomas Henry Clagett.

Jan. 10, 1804. (A13) 2aw3t

## Notice.

Those who have claims against the estate of Captain JOHN HARPER, deceased, are directed to bring them in properly proved, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to his estate are required to pay the same to Mary Harper.

Mary Harper, Executrix.  
Wm. Herbert,  
Sam. Craig,  
John Dunlap,  
Wm. Hartshorne,

July 31.

**Robert and John Gray**

Have just received,

A SUPPLY of Super Royal,  
Royal,  
Medium,  
Demy,  
Folio and  
Quarto Post  
And Foolcap

July 18.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office—Price 12½ Cents.

**THE PRISONER:**

A True Narrative.

By PHILIP WILLIAMS,

Now confined in the Dungeon of the Jail of Washington, on a charge of Forgery.

August 15.

**CLEERMONT,**

THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leased to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the lease; to such a tenant I will lease the place for fourteen years from January next. The house will be put in good repair for the reception of a careful tenant, and none else need apply. Any person who wishes to become the tenant will call on the subscriber who will shew the place.

This place is handsomely situated, having a good view of Alexandria from the house, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good springs, with an ice house and every convenience necessary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to

B. Dulaney.

N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it and two passages.

Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17. d4w

**JAMES SANDERSON,**

At his store the corner of King and Fairfax streets.

**OFFERS FOR SALE,**

The following articles of the best quality:

London P. Madeira Wine in

pipes and quarter casks,

Old Sherry in quarter casks,

Dry Lisbon do.

Old Port in bottles,

Cogniac Brandy,

Jamaica Spirit,

Holland Gin,

Whiskey,

Loaf Sugar,

British Sail Canvas, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8,

Russia do. first quality,

Juniper Berries in bags,

Coarse Hats in cases,

Pickle and Preserving Pots, Jugs, &c.

Aug. 8.

**FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.**

**FOR SALE,**

At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,

Forty boxes

**LISBON LEMONS,**

equal to any ever at this market—West India

and New England Rum by the hhd. or barrel,

French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in bbls. nice Spanish Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the bottle or barrel;

good English Cheese; Olives, fresh shell'd Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts;

Raisins by the box, Pines, Figs, fresh Lemons.

Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,

of a small size, &c.

Abel Willis.

July 5.

**Lands for Sale or Rent.**

I will either sell or rent my TWO FARMS in the neighbourhood of Frederickburg, known by the names of *Chatham* and *Clarke*. The first containing about eleven hundred acres, on which there is a good *MERCHANT MILL*, and an excellent *FISHERY*. The other supposed to be about four hundred acres, one hundred of which are now in corn, and in good order for sowing wheat. They are both in a high state of cultivation. In either event, I will dispose of a part of the Negroes, Stock, and Household Furniture.

Letters directed to me in Alexandria, post paid, will be duly attended to.

William Fitzhugh.

August 10. 2aw 4w

**PRINTED DAILY BY**

**S. SNOWDEN.**

Vol. IV.]

Public S

ON FRIDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold

R U

In bbls. and bbls. French Gin in pipes and bbls. Whiskey and Apple Bandy Sugar in bbls. tierces and Chocolate

White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles Raisins in kegs, boxes and Figs in kegs and frails, Queens Ware in crates, HOUSEHOLD FU

&c. A Variety of DR

anong which

Cloths, Coatings, R

Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Serices, Elasticks, blue Fr

Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn

Chinizes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silecia do.

Osnaburges and Tichenbur Muslin and Muslin Hand

India Muslins and Table Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Colour'd Threads, Hats

articles.

Philip

August 29.

**JUST PUBLI**

By ROBERT AND J

King free

AN ELEGANT ED

**THE HOLY**

In four handsome Octavo V

bound, Ten D

This edition is now offered

specimen of American paper

will not suffer by a compa

printed in this country.

A GOLD MED

Robert Carr, the Printer o

American Company of Bo

specimen of Printing exhibi

meeting at New York last Ju

July 31.

**JUST RECEI**

And for Sale by Rob.

**MEMO**

OF

The LIFE of Dr.

By Anna Se

Price in boards,

Bound in Sheep

Calf, gilt,

July 20.

350 bbls. HER

For Sale by the S

bbls. well cured Herrings;

and Rigging, four new fail

nity of Blocks and three And

30 tierces of Rice,

50 bales Cotton,

1200 lbs. Indigo.

33 BILLS on Philadel

Ricketts, No

July 26.

**Twenty Five Doll**

RAN AWAY from the

the county of Alexandria, o

a Mulatto man called NA

feet high, between 35 and

hair which he wears tied, a

the front of his head, a litt

er by trade; he has several

writs, a scar on his back

and several marks from a w

of drink and gambling; he

viety of clothes and some

erolled the Potomac at G

since, and will probably in

he has been very anxious

go to sea. I will give t

securing said fellow in a

him again, or thirty dol

charges if brought home.

victims and others are forew